THE UTE CAMPAIGN.

Brought On by Meeker's Honest Effort to Improve the Redmen.

CAUSED BY MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

Thomburgh's Careful Reply Construed by Colorado as a Taunt

HEADQUARTERS WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION,
IN CAMP ON WHITE RIVER,
COLORADO, NOV. 2, 1879.
Now that the army has halted to await the resul of peace negotiations the campaign directed from the north against the Utes may be considered at an end, for by the time negotiations can be concluded the season will be so advanced that a resumption of field operations and active hostilities will be barred d the Grand, which in themselves constitute no inconsiderable obstacle to the passage of troops, and the added snows of insurmountable barrier. And as amped at the objective point of the recent move ments in this quarter, not only does the time, but the events of the campaign and a summing up of its results. Any attempt, however, to review events and results in this case must be unsatisfactory, for in any event Indian campaigns viewed from a military the untimely interference of a co-ordinate branch of the government in behalf of the enemy, not before he has sued for peace, but he is yet exultant over victories re would gladly withdraw disarmed and dismounted if permitted by the enemy so to do. Not only are events robbed of their legitimate results nd the military arm raised to strike arrested in its descent, but one hand of the government caresses my that the other hand would chastise. Such being the case the important events achieved are assacre, a battle and a simple tragedy-the first, provoked by its principal victim and precipitated by e second event, was avoidable; the second, mistakenly intended to avoid the first, was a blunder, and the last, which was unnecessary and uninten tional, was even worse than a blunder, for it was purposeless, in so far as it involved the life of one When I mention a massacre to the public my innuendo is manifest, but it is not so clear to me that the killing of Agent Meeker and the agency employés was an unprovoked massacre, as that the battle on Milk -worse than a blunder. And when I am not sure that it was a massacre it is not because I insist smuch as Mr. Meeker only was killed before resistance was offered and the women and children were saved alive, there was not that indiscriminate butchery of many implied by the term employed as view in morals occupied by civilized man the late N. C. Meeker was a true philanthropist in its broadest sense, but his humanitarianism had not for its basis that intimate knowledge of humanity in its various phases so essential to the advantageous exercise of benevolence. He desired above all things to civilize his wards, but his wards thought their modes of life more suitable to their condition and more congenial with their tastes, so that they were unwilling to exenange them for those of civilization.

CIVILIZATION AND RELIGION. Christianity favors civilization, but our civilization seldom precedes Christianity which has never penetrated the home of the Utes on the tributaries of the Green and Grand rivers the mountains wherein the waters rise to flow through the great canyon into the the Pueblos to the southward and have established missions among the Shoshones to the northward. themselves. They are neither Pueblos not Shoshones, although often confounded with both on account of the similarity of their language and religion. The language and the religion of the Pueblos are essentially Aztec in their origin, while those of the Shoshones are only modified by the Aztec, being of hyperborean origin and less culat the same time imparting own characteristics to their neighbors and transmitting the characteristics of the Aztec tribes to the hyperborean, and vice versa. They are neither, but simply possess acquired charactertatics of both, being, however, more nearly allied to the Pueblos or Aztecs in religion. The Utes to the westward of the Great Salt Lake are water worshippers, but the mountain Utes to the eastward of the Great Basin are fire worshippers, while the Uintahs, who inhabit the country be tween, but west of the Green, are both-Donglas, a chief of the White River Utes or Yampahs, being a tempahnah (fire hunter), who came from the Uintahs, to which tribe he properly belongs, although the Sanpitches (sometimes called San Pete Indians), who are also Uintahs, are water worshippers or Pah both Yampais and Uncampaligre Utes, and their legends with reference to the transmission of fire from the sun to the earth are similar-the coyote having stolen the fire from two celestial hags who brought it from heaven (and, not like Prometheus, directly from heaven), carried it to the bear in the mountains and the bear transmitted it to the squirrel. after whom their chief, Unca-cheep (Red Squirrel) was named, unca (red) being a favorite color, be cause Uncompangre (Red Standing-water or lake) is in the midst of the favorite country which extends to the Uncopah (Rad River, or Rio Colorado).

MERKER'S MISTARE. The agent at White River agency disregarded the traditions, predilections and characteristics of the tribe over which he was appointed and its relation to and connection with other tribes, and believing that the savages needed but an opportunity to adopt the modes of civilized life which he thought preferable to the precarious nife of the savage, attempted to convert a savage tribe into a civilized community without awaiting the tedious lapse of years ordi nurily required for such a change. The Utes suspected that he favored civilization, which they were unwilling to adopt, and, favoring such civilization would not hesitate to demand from savages the soil they refused to cultivate for uses different from and perhaps more beneficial to society than the purposes to which they might choose to appropriate it. Father Meeker probably entertained such views as the savages suspected, for men of his peculiar culture are not seldom inclined to such ways of thinking, and to determine whether they reason well would involve the consideration of many nice and delicate topics as to the nature and origin of property in the soil and the extent to which civilized man may demand it from the savages for cultivation and the support of a larger population entirely different from its present occupants. He had not only ploughed and tilled a field at the agency, but constructed an irrigation ditch intended to irrigate a much larger area, and while he taught the Indians to cultivate the soil his daughter taught the Indians to cultivate the soil his daughter taught the children to read. This aroused the suspicion of the more auspecting savages, who did not want their children to relinquish the customs of their fathers—who, like most people, prior their modes of life to the modes of life of other people, deeming that barbarism which is not in accordance with the customs of the community in which they were born and reside with their kindred. The suspicions aroused by what had been done were not all-yed by the preparations made for future operations in the way of fenering material and agricultural implements made for use, but which the Indians were not disposed to use, and so inferred must be for the use of white men who would come and occupy the country and till the land which they wanted for grazing purposes, and from which they were determined to expel all intruders, lest, perchance, they might lose all of their interitance and become at ribe without a country, which to their mode of thinking is worse than extermination. They were told that they using the select homesteads like white men and they would never be disturbed in their possessions; but they well knew that to do so they must work, and said, "Inagency, but constructed an irrigation ditch intended

lieu of the pasture that the ploughed lands would in their native state have afforded, so that the ponies would be as well, if not botter, provided for than formerly. Proceeding in this way the Indians would have been convinced that agriculture would add to their means of comfort without doing violence to their medes of life, and such a course would most certainly have promoted their welfare and made agriculture less obnoxious, but not less potent in its civilizing influence.

WIGNOR END FOREMOST.

And so the allurements of peace and the blandishments of case were put wrong end foremost and the Utes failed to perceive in promised civilization solace for labor and compensation for the relinquishment of their savage life whose manly sports and pastimes had more charms for them that all that culture could offer or civilization afford. Father Meeker persisted because he knew he was right; the Indians opposed him because they thought they were right; and when he ploughed the land they turned the furrows back. He was right in one respect, but he had not the power to execute flis will; they were in the wrong but had the power and a semblance of right. He and they were honest in their intentions, and a little tact might have averted what afterward followed, but instead of the exercise of tact blunder after blunder followed in quick succession. Father Meeker insisted that he was right, and the Indians remonstrated; he persisted in his course and they assaulted him in a brutal manner. He called for protection, and Thornburgh was ordered to proceed to the agency with a military force and restore order and enforce

whom he had provoked, and kept watch at the agency that night and for two nights thereafter, as he would have done on the next succeeding night were it not that events culminated too soon, not because he apprehended danger, for Douglass and Sowowich were for peace, but because there might be, for Colorado and Jack were for war. In the field on Fortification Creek the galiant Thornburgh began to realize that if there was work for him to do the time for action would soon arrive, and so disengaging himself from all impediments and leaving the innantry under the command of Lieutenant Price in charge of a field depot, he went forward next day with the cavairy of his command—Company F, Fifth cavairy, Lieutenant Padock commanding, and Company E, Third cavairy, Captain Lawson commanding, in all 150 men, as his galiant adjutant, Lieutenant Cherry, informs me.

The Indians now began to realize that the occasion required prompt action, for the manner of their agent was severe and his language menacing, while an armed military force, whose object they did not clearly comprehend, was rapidly approaching, and which, if resisted at all, must be resisted in the canyons of the mountains that lay north of White River, in whose valley resistance would be in vain. The will of Ouray, the head chief of all the Utes, was yet unknown, but hait surmised to be for peace, because Ouray, although powerful, was supposed to be selfish, and therefore peaceable bocause it is not supposable that atter disposing of the San Juan country for his own benefit he would relinquish that benefit in behalf of the tribes at whose expense he has not hesitated to enrich himself. Some were for war rather than submission to the will of their agent, but others counseled peace in any event, and amid discordant counsels, none prevailing, the council adjourned with an understanding that the intentions of Thornburgh should be accrimined before his entry upon the reservation, whose northern line crosses Milk River near the hoad of the canyon at a point where succe

the mercy of the Indians, but thinking the matter might be arranged without compromising himself, gave Colorado an uncertain answer, diamissing him in such manner as to indicate that he was fearless and uncompromising. Thornburgh then, through Eskridge, sent a despatch to Meeker at the agency, advising him of Colorado's request and making certain suggestions which he (Meeker) approved. The suggestions which he (Meeker) approved. The suggestions which he (Meeker) approved. The suggestions which he end of his march on the 29th (as he did—but not on Milk River nor in the canyon), in order to hold a brief council and satisfy the Indians as to the object of the movement without first precipitating hostilities. Meeker was to have joined Thornburgh at that point in company with Sorrowich and Douglass, as appears from the despatch written by him at one 'clock P. M. on the 29th (the day of the battle), and sent out by Eskridge, who bad gone to the agency during the night previous, and was returning to Thornburgh's command with Meeker's answer when killed on the road to the agency about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, but before tidings of the battle had reached the agency. Colorado knew nothing of the arrangements between Meeker and Thornburgh, but on the other hand he was led to believe that the commander was uncompromisingly hostile, and so he could not reassure Jack, whom, in any event, he was powerless to restrain, and so Jack disposed his warriors in such manner as, if necessary, to resist Thornburgh's entry upon the reservation.

THE DATFLE.

On the morning of the 29th Thornburgh, with his entire cavalry command (three companies—150 men), resumed the march, intending on the evening of that day to encamp on Milk River, near the reservation line, where he expected that Mecker, with Douglass and Sorrowich, would meet him on the morning of the 30th before resuming the march and entering the canyon. About noon he reached the northern boundary of the Ute reservation, along which white flags were displayed as signals for a parley, and during the whole of the engagement which followed flags of truce were frequently displayed. The head of the column passed the Rubicon, the strength and position of the enemy who manned the hills and ridges to the right and to the left within easy rifle range being concealed, unlike the flags of truce displayed at frequent intervals along the line. The column passed on and the horses drank at Milk River, whose yellow milky waters, not unlike Scamander's stream, called Xanthus by the gods, were so soon to become a crimson flood. The gallant Thornburgh, mindless of lurking foe or ambuscade, rode fearlessly at the head of his column, without vanguard or flankers, and his train lingered a mile behind. A rifle shot awakened the echoes which had been sleeping in mountain gorges and ravines, undisturbed unless by the murmaring waters in the canyons, which perhaps lulled to deeper repose. Echo answered echo until their voices died in the disfance. Another shot resounded, and then another and another in quick succession, when simuitaneous shots were heard and a savage shout went up on every hand. A battle had commenced, and carnage swoot the vailey of the stream. Horse and rider wentdown, and first among the shain the gallant Thornburgh in darkness closed his eyes, The cool and dauntless Payne assumed commands making the best possible disposition of the forces onder his command, and the willy Jack with his savage warriors manned the double line of ridget which the train had hardly crossed, making retrea. whose northern line crosses Mitk River near the head of the canyon at a point where successful resistance might be practicable on account of the strategic advantages of the position.

Talk mprome programs of the control of the strategic advantages of the position.

The program of the control of the strategic advantages of the position of the engagement which followed flags of trues and fact, alarmed at the situation, went forward with a body of about one hundred and lifty young with a body of about one hundred and lifty young with a body of about one hundred and lifty young with a body of about one hundred and lifty young with a body of the control of the co

COMMISSIONER MORRISON.

ANXIOUS TO RESIGN HIS POSITION IN THE

POLICE DOARD-UNFOUNDED RUMORS. People come to me with rumors every day," said was any truth in the story that was bruited about the corridors of the City Hall, to the effect that he ignation. "I am not going to discuss any rumors," said he, and accordingly he gave neither denial nor mined among themselves that Mr. Morrison's re-moval had been decreed by the anti-Tammany leaders, but also pitched upon ex-Senator John Fox as his successor. They had not yet fixed upon the

his successor. They had not yet fixed upon the exact date when the change would be made, when the reporter found Mr. Morrison and asked him if there was any foundation for the story.

"It is absolutely untrue," said Mr. Morrison, "that the Mayor has requested me to resign or has in any way intimated to me that my resignation would be acceptable. There is, however." he continued, "just this foundation for the report, that I have been anxious to resign for some time past. I am anxious to leave the place provided I could be sure that the proper man would be put in my place."

"My position is just this," he said, after he had explained that no one had been fixed upon as the proper man to succeed him. "I went into the place, not unwillingly it is true, but without any feeling of gratification. It was not a place that I sought or desired, and within the past two weeks I have decided

first he opposed my idea he afterward concurred with me in the thought that it was well to try to de-cide on the proper man to be appointed. On this point, however, no decision has been reached, and excepting in point of time my resignation is no nearer than it has been for two weeks."

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' CAPTURE.

Leslie Hieronymous, of No. 302 West Thirtyeventh street, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning by Captain Williams, who charged him with a murderous attempt upon Robert P. Carrol, of No. 388 Fourth avenue. On July 3, it appears, a number of gentlemen of sporting proclivities took a barouche at the Brower House to go for an airing on the Boulevard. They were all ensconsed in their places when Hieronymous appeared at the door of the vehicle and, opening it, demanded a place among them. Not a soul knew him and they told him as much besides intimating that his corrects were

the vehicle and, opening it, demanded a place among them. Not a soul knew him and they told him as much, besides intimating that his company was undesirable. Hieronymous seemed vastly amused at this and said cajolingly:—

"It any one here objects to me, let me know it."

The occupants of the coach answered as one man that they all objected to him,

"Oh, you do, do you?" said Hieronymous. "But perhaps there's some one has more objections than the rest. Is there any one here that won't have my society?"

"I won't, for one, said Carroll," as he spurned the other from the door and shut it after him. The carriage drove off, but that evening when Carroll had returned and was walking up Sixth avenue, he heard a stealthy footstep behind him and the next moment Hieronymous' hand descended on him with a knife in it and the blade cut deep into his abdomen. He was picked up and carried to his home, where for a month he lay in his bed in a very critical condition.

The assailant had fied, and the police, who had been notified of the attack, were balked in every effort to get upon his track. Un Friday afternoon, however, Captain Williams came face to face with the man on Broadway and at once put him under arrest. He seemed quite disconcerted when he was taken to court and did not attempt to conceal his chagrin and regret. "I did it," he said to Justice Bixby when questioned about the offence; "I did it, and you may believe me, sir, I am sorry for it." He was committed for trial in default of \$2,000 ball.

DISAPPEARANCE. OF A MERCHANT

DISAPPEARANCE OF A MERCHANT.

George S. Mawson, fur commission merchant, corner of Broadway and Broome street, has mysteriously disappeared, leaving unpaid, as is alleged, debts estimated at from \$5,000 to \$10,000. He was last seen by his friends on the 13th inst., when he drew all of his funds out of the bank, and his famity have no knowledge of his whereabouts. He is about sixty years of age, has been in the fur business for forty years, and had a very good reputation in the trade. A creditor obtained an attachment against his property, but found in his store, he alleges, only empty boxes and an account book. Another creditor said, yesterday, that he could not account for the

said, yesterday, that he could not account for the disappearance of the man unless he was temporarily insane; he did not attribute it to rescality, as he could have obtained a much larger sum than he was reported to be cwing.

A HERALD reporter called last evening at the residence of Mr. Mawson, No. 1,105 Lexington avenue. In response to his inquiries Mrs. Mawson said:—"My husband left here on Wednesday, and told me he would be back in a few days. That is all I know about it. If he had anys troubles he did not tell me what they were." The lady seemed very much distressed that the matter had become known. When asked if she had any explanation topmake in regard to the matter, she replied that she had nothing to say at present.

END OF THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

The Board of County Canvassers completed their work yesterday and adjourned time die. They met at two o'clock and went through the formality of read-ing off the totals for each candidate voted for in this city at the last election. These figures have already been published in the HERALD.

DIAMOND REEF.

THE WORK OF A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AL MOST COMPLETED-AN ALDERMANIC BEMINIS-CENCE-GENERAL NEWTON'S OPINION OF THE

on Council and representatives of the press, went a board the steaming Ajax, on the 10th of July, the process of blasting on what was then and is still ver, and it is so great an impediment to commerce contract for \$36,500. The Corporation expected Congress to reimburse the city, and it was confidently expected that the work would be finished in September of the same year in which it was begun. The contractors also seemed to be hopeful of its early completion, and it was upon their invitation that the

duced by General Pasley in 1839. The powder was d in a canister and placed near the edge of the thrown into the bed of the river. The usual charge five blasts were exploded for the delectation of the largest charges made under General Pasley's system the show was in every way a success. When the first blast was exploded a cloud of water shot up into the air in the shape of a cone to a height of a hundred feet with a base fifty feet. The City Fathers were River was in danger of being raised out of its bed and Buttermilk Channel of being churned into the bay.

believing that

Patient dint and powder sheek

Will blast an empire or a rock.

In 1876, while the diamond steel drills were still
at work, the late Pilot Commissioner Blunt was conident that the work would be finished by the 1st of
December, with twenty-four feet or water. The next
year a similar expectation was entertained, but it was
not realized. Last year the work was actually regarded as finished, but soon after the scow was removed a bark bumped her bottom on the bed. The
reet is called after the ship Diamond, Captain Macy,
which struck there forty years ago, and vessels have
been striking on the rock ever since. Indeed the
reef has become a sort of "funny bone" in the arm
of the merchant service. To strike it is a necessity,
sooner or later, and the shock is always laughed at
when its effects have passed away. Even General
Newton, grave engineer as he is, has somehow got
the humor of that reef into his blood.
INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL NEWTOR.

dent proposition, although he felt it was conceived somewhat in the spirit with which Ah Sin met Bill Nye.

"But when will the work be finished, General?" the reporter ventured to ask. The General was grave in an instant. The accomplished engineer evidently felt that these were very close quarters.

"At the close of the present season or early in the next," he answered, with earnestness. "Until this summer we were never able to work regularly on Diamond Reef. It is really difficult work, not because the rock bed is so very hard but owing to the unyielding character of the deposit. We cannot dredge it in the ordinary way, but must cut it up and lift it off the rock surface before we can work on the reef itself with any effect. We are now at work steadily on the obstruction, and I think are very near the completion of our task."

FAITHLESS EMPLOYEES.

TICKETS STOLEN FROM THE BOX ON AN "L" BOAD PLATFORM-CONFESSIONS OF A NEWS-

The officers of the Sixth avenue "L" road discovered not long since that quantities of tickets had been stolen, as they believed, from the Forty-second street station, and believing something was amiss there they employed Private Detective Thomas to keep it under surveillance. He hired a room in the neighborhood, the window of which com-manded the east side ticket box where the thefts were supposed to be perpetrated. For a long time the detective's watching was For a long time the detective's watching was fruitless, andhe was on the point of reporting his failure to the railroad officials when a scenningly unimportant action of the newsboy of the station caught his attention and quickly led to the unravelment of the mystery. This little fellow, James Murphy by name, was accustomed to parado the platform during the afternoons when downward bound passengers are few, and after the passage of each uptown train from the station he would suddenly become immersed in the perusal of a newpaper, which he always spread out to read in front of the ticket box. The detective, remarking that this practice was regularly repeated, concluded that it was by this mancouvre the theft of the tickets was hidden from the staff attached to the other station. He took young Murphy to the company's office at No. 71 Broadway and accused him of being concerned in the their.

der.

ANOTHER MAN IMPLICATED.

A warrant for the arrest of Rollins and Agramonte was issued by Justice Smith on the presentation of this statement, and on Friday night the pair were taken into custody. Agramonte is a young man of

CONVICT LABOR.

AN ARGUMENT SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES TO THE JOINT LEGISLA-TIVE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

The members of the Joint Legislative Commis

appointed by the States of Massachusetts, Connecti cut and New Jersey, to examine into the effect produced upon free labor by the system of convict labor, now employed in the prisons of nearly every State, have departed for their homes. Se Morse and Representative Charles H. Litchman have under investigation, and Messrs. Edward Beettle Samuel Allinson, W. R. Murphy, A. S. Meyrick and S. B. Hunt, of New Jersey, are busily engaged in comparing views with the gentlemen rep the State of Connecticut, Messrs. L. P. Deming, W. E. Clark. Before leaving New York, the comvery valuable information at the hands of prominent workingmen and tradesmen, in the shape of statisnotes were very carefully compiled into an elab-

He listened attentively and, as the story goes, asked them:—

"What do you want me to do, gentlemen?"

"We want you to help us to earn an honest living and do away with the convict labor system," was the reply of the spokesman.

"I will do all in my power to aid you. If I am elected I will see that you get justice, and if I should be defeated I will take care of your interests in the Legislature at Albany. After election call around and see me and we'll talk matters over more fully."

The deputation left, well pleased with their reception, and intend soon to pay the Governor elect another visit.

MILK SELLERS FINED

The Board of Health in the Court of Special See sions yesterday prosecuted eighteen milk dealers and grocers charged with the sale of adulterated milk. The Board was represented by Colonel Hastings and Dr. J. B. White. In one case the complaint was dis-Dr. J. B. White. In one case the complaint was dismissed and two cases were adjourned. In the other cases the following fines were imposed:—John Carroll, of No. 247 Elizabeth street, who said that he purchased only six quarts a day, two of which he soid to his own son, who never complained of the peer quality of the milk, and the other four of which was for the use of his own family, was fined \$5. David Davids, who keeps a small grocery at No. 707 Third avenue, and who soid milk watered twelve per cent, was fined \$10; Christian Gaines, of No. 508 Second avenue, for two offences, was fined \$20; John Hummel, of No. 344 Seventh avenue, \$5; Hill Kinken, of No. 27 avenue D, \$5; Whilam Kigore, of No. 22 Watt street, \$3; Sarah Vance, of No. 223 Elizabeth street, \$5; J. H. Meyer, of No. 137 Mott street, \$15; Adolph Maue, of No. 77 Mott street, \$5; Gaus Tinken, of No. 277 Mott street, \$5; Martin Volirick, of No. 127 East Fiftieth atreet, \$10; John Finze, of No. 12 Mott street, \$5.

PROVIDING PURE MILK

At the last meeting of the sub-committee which At the last meeting of the sub-committee which has been considering the best mode of supplying pure milk to the city it was determined to invite practical suggestions in furtherance of the details of the enterprise. The committee will communicate at once with all institutions and with private families, with a view to accertaining what the demands on the system will be, and they will also forthwith try to make arrangements with parties desirous of undertaking the delivery of the sealed cans within the various districts into which the city will be divided for working purposes.

EVACUATION DAY.

Evacuation Day, November 25, will be duly celebrated us usual by the Veterans of the War of 1812. The United States flag will be raised at the Battery by David Van Arsdale and the flag at Old Fort Clinton, in the Central Park, by Adjutant Jay Gould Warner. In the evening the Veterans will dine with the Lealand Brothors, at the Sturtevant House, and it is expected that all the survivors of the war of 1812 will be present on the occasion.